

# **Patent and Trademark Office**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR			ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/035,617	03/05/98	TOKIMOTO		Т	7761-009
020583		LM02/0523	コ	EXAMINER	
PENNIE AND EDMONDS			NELSON	I. A	
1155 AVENUE	OF THE AME	RICAS		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK NY	10036-2711	• •		2775	6
				DATE MAILED:	05/23/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

# Office Action Summary

4)

Application No. 09/035,617 Applicantis)

Tokimoto et al.

Examiner

Alecia Nelson

Group Art Unit 2775



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al matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed 11; 453 O.G. 213.		
re <u>three</u> month(s), or thirty days, whichever pond within the period for response will cause the time may be obtained under the provisions of		
is/are pending in the application.		
is/are withdrawn from consideration.		
is/are allowed.		
is/are rejected.		
is/are objected to.		
are subject to restriction or election requirement.		
ew, PTO-948.		
by the Examiner.		
is Dapproved Disapproved.		
35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).		
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35 U.S.C. & 118(e).		
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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1-21, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Repperger et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,632,341).

With reference to claims 1, 2, 4, 6-11, 13, 15-18, and 21, Repperger et al. teaches a control stick (108) in the form of a single upright joystick. A pilot assistance system (115) inludes a G force-to-electrical signal transducer (114), a computer apparatus enclosure (116), and a

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electrical-to-mechanical transducer enclosure (120) (see column 4, lines 33-45). Accelerometer (330) serves as the G force to electrical signal transducer indicated at (114, Fig 1), this relating to the applied pressure. The computer apparatus enclosure (116) is connected with the transducer apparatus enlcosure (120) by way of electrical signal coupling path (118) and the electrial-tomechanical transducer is connected with the control stick (108) by way of a mechanical signal coupling path (122). The output of the accelerometer (330) is connected by an electrical path (332) to the analog computer (328) which incorporates the predetermined relationship algorithm, this relates to the control information being input to tha processing system. The analog computer (328) outputs to a buffer circuit (31) which provides an output having a pair of complementary current signals on the paths (327) and (329) that are capable of driving a pair of current versus fluid pressure transducer valves (316) and (318), this relating to generating feedback information responsive to the control information and the restricting means. The valves are coupled by a pair of pressure fluid conduction paths (320) and (322) to opposite ends of the cylinder (309).. The current versus pressure transducer valves (316) and (318) received pressurized fluid from a source thereof by way of conduit (325) and convey this fluid in varying pressure form to the piston pressure chambers (312) and (314) on opposing sides of the piston (310). The complementary nature of the two buffer output signals causes the fluid pressures in the paths (320) and (322) to also be complementary in nature (see column 7, lines 41-62). Further, it is taught that a force proportional to the sensed G field at (334) will be applied by the mechanical connecting rod (306) to the control stick (300) (see column 7, lines 63-66).

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It is not specifically taught by Repperger et al. that the fluid meduim is inclosed in a hermetically sealed manner. With further reference to claims 7, 16, and 17, it is not specifically taught that the chamber compises a shell with an elastic membrame. However, it would seem obvious that the fluid meduim is contained, and could be containable in a hermetically sealed manner or comprised of a shell.

Therefore it is obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a fluid medium joystick device providing force feedback in which the fluid is containged in a hermetically sealed manner to provide a feedback device that has better stability that is capable of reducing the tremor component.

With reference to claims 3, 5, and 14, it is taught that the family of curves (500) include an input current scale (506) that describes current flowing between the buffer and driver circuits, that is current crossing the dotted line 417 to enter base electrodes of the two transistors (426) and (428) (see column 9, lines 21-27). The porentiometers (402) and (404) serve to adjust the gain or calibration of the currents flowing in the base electrodes of the transistors (426) and (428) to thereby regulte the current in the collector electrodes (see column 9, lines 36-41).

With reference to **claim 12**, it is taught that the stabilizing force feedback arrangement of the present invention when incorporated into an aircraft can be configured to provide assistance along any one or any combination of the three coordinate axes shown at (222) (see column 5, lines 18-30).

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With reference to claims 19 and 20, it is taught that by using a compressed gas as the

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fluid supplied by the conduit (325) or alternately, may be achieved by allowing a liquid fluid used

in the chambers (312) and (314) to be returned through the transducer valves (316) and (318) to a

low-pressure sump, upon attainment of predetermined pressures in the chambers (312) and (314)

and in response to the application of pilot forces on the connection rod (306) (see column 8, lines

51-61). This thereby teaches that the control data generation means is capable of monitoring the

pressure within the chamber.

With reference to claim 21, it is taught the usage of a simulated aircraft control stick

(604) used in a flight simulator and in a fashion resembling a aircraft cockpit fur use in the realistic

testing and training of human subjects (see column 11, lines 21-37). This thereby suggest the

usage of a similar simulation used in video games.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to allow the control data generation means to be capable of monitoring the pressure

within the chamber or for the system to be used as a video game controller.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to *claims 1-21* have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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### Conclusion

4. Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D.C. 20231; or faxed to (703)309-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry) or: (703)308-6606 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED or DRAFT). Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA., Sixth floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alecia D. Nelson whose telephone number is (703)305-0143.

If attempts to reach the above examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's contact person, Vincent Kovalick, can be reached at (703)305-3020, or the examiner's supervisor, Steve Saras, can be reached at (703)305-9720.

STEVEN J. SARAS RVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

**GROUP 2700**